

jected to every question put to every witness during the proceedings.

The court replied: "Each and every objection is overruled and an exception allowed."

Frederick A. Wann, the former general freight agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was then called and asked regarding the rate at which oil should have been shipped from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis.

The witness replied that he had issued instructions for a 10-cent rate. After some further queries regarding tariffs and tariff sheets, the witness was excused and Harry E. Felton, president of the Union Tank Line, took the stand.

He was asked if he knew anything about the payment of money to the Union Tank Line by the Chicago & Alton for the use of its cars between Whiting, Ind., and East St. Louis during the period covered by the indictments in the trial recently closed.

The witness said that the railroad company paid to the tank line company three-quarters of a cent for the hauling of both loaded and empty cars. He was asked by Judge Landis: "Does the Union Tank Line Company own the cars that are used in the transportation of oil?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know whether its stock is owned by any other company?"

"The major portion of the stock of the Union Tank Line is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"What proportion of its stock?"

"Oh, by far the major portion—the controlling interest in it."

"What is the outstanding capital stock of the Union Tank Line Company?"

"The original investment was \$3,500,000, but it is in debt \$5,000,000 on top of that. It has not paid a dividend since 1901."

"Is that due to the mismanagement of your predecessor?"

"No, sir. It is due to the fact that there is no money in running an investment tank cars at three-quarters of a cent a mile."

MR. ROCKEFELLER CALLED.

This ended the testimony of Mr. Felton, and he left the stand Judge Landis called: "John D. Rockefeller."

Mr. Rockefeller rose briskly from his seat and walked rapidly toward the witness stand. After taking the oath, and in response to the usual question as to whether he would tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he bowed his head in affirmation and said: "I do."

The witness was questioned entirely by Judge Landis. He spoke slowly and with much deliberation, pondering his answers carefully before he gave them. Many of them were uttered in so low a tone that they were inaudible ten feet from his chair. Before making any reply to the questions of the court the witness almost invariably fixed his eyes upon his attorneys, as if waiting to see whether or not they desired to object. Once satisfied on this point he answered promptly.

The first question put by Judge Landis was: "Mr. Rockefeller, have you any official connection with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"I am the president, but the position is purely honorary, and has been for the last eight or ten years, as I have not been rendering any service whatever."

"Do you know what the outstanding capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is?"

"Before the witness could answer the question Mr. Miller offered an objection, declaring that the court had no right or power to inquire into the subject, and that the method employed in obtaining it amounted to an unreasonable search within the provisions of the fourth amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Judge Landis overruled the objection, and the witness replied:

"I think that it is about \$100,000,000, the outstanding. I could not state definitely, your honor."

"Approximately \$100,000,000?" asked the court.

"That is my idea. Yes, sir. Approximately \$100,000,000 of the outstanding."

"Generally speaking, what is the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the production, distribution and sale of oil?"

"Well, your honor, as I have been so long out of business, and out of this business—it is a dozen years since I have been at all related with the affairs of the company. It is eight years, your honor, since I have been in the office at all."

"What is your general impression as to what the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is?"

"They have a refinery, and refine oil. That was the—yes, it would be impossible for me to give to make an answer to that question intelligently without a study of the case."

"Have you an impression as to whether or not the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey operates indirectly more than one oil refinery?"

Mr. Miller objected to this question as going

beyond the reach of any statement regarding either the information desired by the court or the purpose of that information, which, he said, he understood had to do with the fixing of a fine. He declared that it had been widely published that the government had a purpose in the present investigation to develop evidence for another case on trial in Missouri.

"What do you mean by 'purpose'?" asked Judge Landis sharply.

"I use the words I have seen in the newspapers," said the witness.

"What do you mean by your use of the words 'the government'?"

"The government? I wish to state that the government has nothing to do with this inquiry."

Mr. Miller replied that he had intended no insinuation but believed that the present investigation should not invade a case where the government is prosecuting the Standard Oil Company in another state than Illinois, and where the information was not of importance in connection with the case at issue before Judge Landis.

The court declared that he was seeking to ascertain the wealth of the corporation holding the stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was recently convicted of rebating. The questioning of Mr. Rockefeller was then resumed by the judge.

COURT PERSISTS IN QUESTION.

"Have you any recollection, Mr. Rockefeller, that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is interested in the refinement of oil more than in the one refinery you have referred to?"

"I do not know what refineries there are. The refining business has grown up since my touch with its active operations."

"So that you don't know?"

"I could not tell. I only know of the operation of refineries that are in New Jersey by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"Do you know of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey being interested in the operation of any other refineries through and in the name of the corporation whose stock is held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"That I presume is so."

"Is the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, generally speaking, the production and refining of oil?"

"All that is an important feature of the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"Beyond that what is its occupation?"

"I could not say; I do not think it would be proper to say that it has occupation in administering refineries."

The witness made a considerable pause after the completion of his reply, and then turned his eyes slowly on the judge and remarked: "You are rather technical."

"Substitute the word business for the word occupation. Beyond the production and refinement of oil has the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey any other business?"

"I should say not, strictly speaking."

"Do you know what the dividends of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905?"

"I don't know, your honor, exactly, but approximately about 40 per cent of the outstanding stock. I would not undertake to speak absolutely definite, but this is a close approximation."

"Do you know what the net earnings of the Standard Oil Company were during those years?"

"I do not."

District Attorney Sims then asked Mr. Rockefeller if he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding the organization of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, but Judge Landis declared that he did not care for the information.

The court then asked the witness what office of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey would be able to tell him the amount of the net earnings of the company during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

The witness replied: "I really do not think I could tell you. Undoubtedly one of the gentlemen subpoenaed is present here who could."

Judge Landis said that Secretary Pratt of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and other officials were present in the court, and asked Mr. Rockefeller if he or any of the others could give the desired information. The witness replied: "I should think so, sir."

The court then called Mr. Pratt. That is all for the present, Mr. Rockefeller."

The witness instead of leaving the chair sank back into it as though he intended to remain there. A bailiff stepped up behind him and whispered to him that his examination was over and that he could leave the stand. Mr. Rockefeller rose and walked rapidly to the seat he had occupied before being called.

Charles M. Pratt, the secretary of the company, who followed Mr. Rockefeller on the stand, was asked by the judge if the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller as to the outstanding capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—about \$100,000,000—was correct.

The witness replied: "I think it is not quite that. It is about \$98,300,000. Something like

that. That is within a few dollars of the amount."

"Did you hear Mr. Rockefeller's statement as to the approximate amount of dividends paid by the company during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905?"

"I did."

"He was uncertain as to the exact amount. He stated 40 per cent."

"I think that was correct, your honor. That was the average."

"Do you remember the net earnings of the company during these three years?"

EARNINGS IN 1903 \$81,300,000.

"I do very clearly, your honor. I think for the first year they were \$81,300,000, approximately. This was 1903."

"For 1904, as near as I remember, I should say they were \$81,500,000."

"And in 1905?"

"A trifle over \$57,000,000, as near as I can remember."

"Now, generally speaking, is the capital represented by the outstanding stock—something under \$100,000,000—of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey employed in the refinement, distribution and sale of the products of petroleum?"

"Oh, your honor, the properties are owned vastly more than that."

"That is what the capital is employed in, is it?"

"It is."

"Can you tell me what part of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, if any, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns?"

"The Standard Oil Company of Indiana stock, as I understand it, your honor, is held by individuals, corporate stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, very largely."

"How much of it?"

"A very large proportion."

Judge Landis then asked Secretary Pratt if he understood that the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, 4,365 shares are held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The witness replied: "I think, approximately, that percentage of the stock is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"At the present time?"

"I think so."

"What proportion of the stock of the Union Tank Line Company is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"I do not recall the proportions, but I think it controls a majority of the stock."

Following the examination of Mr. Pratt, E. M. Stanton, superintendent of car service, was called to the stand. His testimony was unimportant.

While Mr. Stanton was on the stand, Mr. Rockefeller decided that he would leave the courtroom, and his effort to do so brought him into a conflict with a bailiff in which he was ignominiously worsted.

Mr. Rockefeller rose from his seat, and walked with a businesslike air toward the gate opening from the courtroom, in the direction of the chambers of Judge Landis. It was his apparent intention to leave the room, and he had pushed the gate half open when the bailiff spied him, and instantly rushed to the gate shut with Mr. Rockefeller still on the inside. The two men gazed at each other for an instant, but no word was spoken. Mr. Rockefeller then turned and walked back to his seat. He made no effort to leave it during the remainder of the hearing.

Judge Landis recalled Mr. Wann, of whom he asked a few questions regarding freight rates and schedules, and, after obtaining the desired information, turned to the attorneys for the defense, and asked: "Is there anything you would like to introduce?"

"Absolutely nothing, your honor," replied Mr. Rosenthal.

"Do you desire," asked Judge Landis, "to offer any evidence tending to show that the defendant in this case, or the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, never violated the interstate commerce law before I will hear it and consider it in connection with this matter?"

"We will consider what your honor has said," replied Mr. Rosenthal. "We make no reply to that suggestion now. We will take it under consideration."

"Will you reply on Monday morning?"

"We will, your honor."

This ended the hearing, and Judge Landis at once left the courtroom, while the crowd fled out. Mr. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Mr. Archibald, Secretary Pratt and the other officials of the Standard Oil Company passed into the chambers of Judge Landis and from there into the hall. A large crowd was waiting to see Mr. Rockefeller pass, but he paid no attention to any of those who pressed closely upon him and apparently did not recognize the fact that he was the object of curiosity. At the door of the Federal Building he was greeted by another crowd, which eyed him with interest. Entering the automobile in which he came to the court he was taken at once to the home of his son-in-law. He may remain in the city for several days, and the time of his departure is uncertain.

After the end of the hearing the following statement was given out by John D. Rockefeller, as president, of the Standard Oil Company:

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

"Since the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law in 1887, the Standard Oil Company has most carefully observed its provisions and in no case has willfully violated the law. It welcomed the passage of the law and the principle of equity which was embodied in it. The old system of special rates and rebates was obnoxious and was never a source of profit to the company. The net price paid for freight was always used as a basis for the selling price in the markets, and the consumer uniformly had the benefit of it. Moreover, every shipper could secure such special rates, and it was no uncommon experience for the Standard Oil Company to discover that its competitors had lower rates than it was shipping under. The system so often made by careless and sensational writers and critics, that 'rebates were the basis of Standard Oil prosperity,' is absolutely untrue. Its prosperity has come through its correct apprehension of the possible magnitude and importance of the petroleum business; through its prompt provision of better and more economical methods for doing the business than had its competitors, and through a better service to the public in price and quality than others have given. It has made the petroleum industry great; has held it for this country as against foreign competitors, and we assert, has been a blessing and not a bane to this country. Its downfall through any cause would be a national disaster."

HENRY H. ROGERS AT SUMMER HOME.

Fair Haven, Mass., July 6.—Henry H. Rogers, vice-president and executive head of the Standard Oil Company, left his summer home at the Standard Oil Company shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, after having Mr. Rogers entered an automobile and was taken to his summer home, near Port Phoenix. He denied him of calling, saying that he was tired and wished to obtain a brief rest before receiving visitors.

TO ARBITRATE WAGE QUESTION.

Albany, July 6.—Lewis E. Carr, of Albany, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Company, and James D. Landrigan, of Troy, were named today as the arbitrators to settle the dispute over the question of wages to be paid the employees on the Albany and Troy divisions of the United Traction Company. Mr. Carr is to represent the company and Mr. Landrigan the employees. The decision of the arbitrators is to be final.

ROBBED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 6.—Information has reached this city of a daring hold-up near Sidney. Harry Martin, the victim, was to be married at 10 o'clock, and got up at daylight. Suddenly he was confronted by a man who took his watch, diamond ring and \$800 in money. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

WENT 6,000 MILES FOR PRISONER.

J. E. Townsend, of Portland, Ore., who was accused of having stolen \$2,500 from the safe of Winter's Café, in that city, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Campania in the custody of Sheriff Joseph Day, of the Western city. Townsend was arrested in Liverpool and turned over to Sheriff Day, who was sent there to get him. Townsend will leave to-day for Portland with the officer.

CHAIRMAN LIGHTERAGE COMMITTEE.

George T. Smith, general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York, has been elected chairman of the lighterage committee of the trunk lines. He succeeds Walter B. Follock, who resigned.

## MRS. MCCORMICK TALKS.

### Says Her Father Is Much Persecuted and Misjudged.

Chicago, July 6.—Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, yesterday discussed her father's visit to Chicago.

"My father is a much persecuted man," said Mrs. McCormick. "It seems the more remarkable, inasmuch as he is not an enemy to anybody in the world. He is one of the most genial, great-hearted men in this whole world. He lives in the clouds with his God rather than with worldly things. It is his greatest pleasure to promote happiness among those with whom he comes in contact."

"The newspaper men who follow the Rockefeller family so much do not annoy us; that would be a wrong impression. My father talks freely with the men who make the newspapers, and numbers many of them among his friends. He likes to talk to them. He has played golf with them. The distasteful feature of the publicity is its dealing with personal things—family matters."

"I appreciate the fact that the public takes a great interest in my father. I think possibly the public has a right to know the things that it asks to know about him. He enjoys conversation and likes to have an audience."

"Will your father give out an interview on general topics, do you think?" was asked.

Mrs. McCormick's answer was direct.

"About the last thing, just before he is ready to leave, it seems quite probable to me that he will talk to the newspaper men if he is not too tired," she said. "But just now his having accepted service will render it necessary for him to concentrate mind on business affairs. He is tired and is facing questioning on the witness stand. He will need rest."

"Will Mr. Rockefeller attend church if he remains in Chicago over Sunday?"

"It is one of the most strictly observed customs always to attend church. I have little doubt that he will attend a Baptist church—if he can find one," said Mrs. McCormick, smiling.

There is also a possibility that Mr. Rockefeller may want to go to the country—probably to Lake Forest. His daughter and son-in-law will make every effort to make his stay here as pleasant as possible.

NIAGARA CABLE BREAKS.

### Several Injured, One Fatally, When Cars Drop in Prospect House.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 6.—The cable of the inclined railroad in Prospect House broke about noon to-day, permitting both cars to plunge to the foot of the incline. There were a number of people in the cars at the time. Peter Inda received injuries from which he died to-night, and Miss Veronica Olszewska was seriously injured. Mrs. A. E. Burke, of Covington, Ky., was hurt about the eye and knee. Mr. Burke's ankle was broken and he received several cuts, and his son was bruised.

Prospect House is on the state reservation, and the inclined road conveyed passengers to the wharf of the little steamer Maid of the Mist.

ROCK HITS MAN IN CAVE OF WINDS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 6.—A falling rock in the cave of the winds struck Robert Dickson, of Meridian, Miss., to-day. His skull was fractured and he probably will die.

TRIED TO KIDNAP SHERIFF; FOILED.

Woman in Speeding Auto Awaits Official by Poison Bracelet—Driver Fined.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Greenwich, Conn., July 6.—A man, giving his name as Warren G. Noble, manager for the Madison Automobile Company, of New York, laughingly paid a fine of \$50 and costs this morning in the Greenwich Borough Court for the reckless running of his racer through Greenwich. "The arrest was made by Sheriff Ritch, after a chase through the principal streets to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house. The Sheriff came near being kidnapped and taken into New York State, upon the suggestion of the woman companion of Mr. Noble, whom he introduced as 'Miss Orla.'"

"Go ahead and kidnap him," she said to Noble, after the officer was seated in the car to take Noble before Judge Burnes that arrangements might be made for an appearance in court at a more opportune time.

Noble put on speed, but the officer calmly remarked: "You may forget that I have a club in my pocket, and I am too old to be kidnapped."

While Noble was talking, the judge's woman companion entertained the Sheriff and the police sergeant.

"Aren't you afraid to travel so fast?" asked Sergeant Talbot.

"No, I'm willing to take my chances," she said. "I've driven horses all my life, and ridden in automobiles as fast as a hundred miles an hour."

"But you might get maimed," said the Sheriff, whereupon she lifted the sleeve of her waist, and, showing a beautiful large gold bracelet, said: "There's enough poison in that to put me out of misery if such a thing should happen."

Noble said he had come here to look over a machine owned by John Tyson, son of the late Commodore George Tyson, of the Riverside Yacht Club, and was setting the pace for Tyson in a try-out with the machine when he was apprehended. Tyson was also fined \$50 and costs.

WARRANTS FOR "MEN HIGHER UP?"

Convicted Enterprise Bank Employees Said to Have Confessed at Penitentiary.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Pittsburg, July 6.—That the men "higher up" in the Enterprise Bank wrecking will soon be in the toils is the report here to-night. Friends of the men who were convicted on minor charges have been working hard to implicate those whom they allege should have been convicted instead of the men tried.

It is said that warrants have been sworn out for men whose names are household words, and that their arrest may be expected soon. One of the convicted men, who was sent to Riverside Penitentiary yesterday, when he had expected to be released, is said to have confessed and offered to help punish the real guilty ones.

GOOD NATURED ICEMEN GO TO WORK.

Trust Receives Them All and Contentment Seems to Reign.

The ice wagon drivers, who called off their strikers on Friday unconditionally, except for the pledge of the employers that they would all be reinstated after discrimination, flocked to all the depots and bridges of the American Ice Company yesterday as soon as they were opened. They admitted that they were glad to get back and said that they had no ill will against any one.

Some of them who had been in the employment of the company for years shook hands with the superintendents at the depots. If there were any strike breakers around the men so recently on strike no one seemed to notice them.

Superintendent Brever of the American Ice Company said that the return of the strikers at the various depots was general. There was work enough for them all, and all would be taken back as promised.

Asked what would be done with the strike breakers, he replied: "I don't know. There will be work enough for such of them as want to remain at the bridges and depots."

L. O. Reeves, of the Brooklyn branch of the American Ice Company, announced yesterday that nearly every one of the company's wagons was out yesterday over its usual route. "The men who have been on strike, he said, would be taken back to work as soon as they reported."

The wagons were besieged by large crowds as they made their appearance along the routes that have been deserted for several days.

EXPLOSION HURTS TWO LABORERS.

By the premature explosion of a blast of giant powder two laborers at work on the foundations of a house in 98th street, near Columbus avenue, yesterday afternoon, were painfully injured. One of them, Rocco Petrola, of No. 411 East 115th street, received burns about the head and face, and the other, Mike Eastermonie, of No. 14th street, suffered severe lacerations of the right cheek. Both were attended by a surgeon and went to their homes.

## Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dry Goods—Carpets—Upholstery

Store closes 5 P. M. Daily—Saturdays, 12 Noon.

### Women's Garments

JUMPER DRESSES of dotted Swiss,	4.75
SHIRT WAIST DRESSES of dotted Swiss,	4.75
PRINCESS DRESSES of dotted Swiss	7.50, 10.50
Muslins, delicate colorings,	9.00
LINEN SUITS, medium length coat, natural and white,	5.00
SEPARATE COATS, of white Linen,	3.75, 4.50
SEPARATE SKIRTS of white Poplinette,	

### For Misses and Small Women

LINEN SUITS, medium length coat, plaited skirt—white and natural shades,	11.50
WASH POPLIN SUITS, short coat, plaited skirt,	8.50
POPLINETTE SKIRTS,	3.75, 5.00

### Women's and Misses' Summer Waists

LINGERIE AND TAILOR MADE WAISTS.	1.00, 1.25, 2.85
Value \$1.50 to \$3.75.	
LINGERIE WAISTS of Handkerchief Linen, hand-embroidered collar and sleeves, lace trimmed. Value \$4.50.	3.25
NET WAISTS. Made over China Silk, Cluny Lace trimmed. Value \$8.00.	5.75
CHINA SILK WAISTS, tailor made, long sleeves, open front. Values \$7.50 and \$8.50.	5.50, 6.75

### Summer Dress Silks

The latest effects in Plain and Novelty Silks, TAFFETAS, LOUISINES, MESSALINES, WHITE AND NATURAL PONGEES, SHANGHAIS, TUSSEANS AND KIOTA SILKS, PRINTED SILKS AND SATIN FOULARDS.	
WASH SILKS, in stripes and checks. Yard	85c. to 1.25
BLACK JAPANESE SILK (imported), spot and water proof. Yard	75c. to 2.00

### Women's Underwear

WHITE GAUZE LISLE VESTS (imported), sleeveless or with short sleeves. Value 50c., each	6 for 2.00 35c
WHITE GAUZE LISLE VESTS, crochet front and shoulders. Value 75c., each	50c
WHITE GAUZE LISLE VESTS, elaborately trimmed. Value \$1.00, each	75c
WHITE GAUZE PURE SILK VESTS, hand made tops. Value \$1.50, each	1.00